AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Cancelled)

15. (new) A method for translating input motion information into movement of a display object comprising:

establishing a direction-specific leading-in area based on an initial motion direction in a first direction obtained from input motion information,

determining a direction of motion after the initial motion direction by evaluating whether subsequent coordinates of an input motion fall within the direction-specific leading-in area established by the initial motion direction,

switching the direction-specific leading-in area of the first direction for a direction-specific leading-in area of a second direction in response to changes in the amount of motion input in the first direction and the amount of motion input in the second direction, and

altering a shape of the established direction-specific leading-in area in response to continuous motion input in the first direction.

16. (new) The method of Claim 15, wherein the display object comprises a pointer.

17. (new) The method of Claim 15, said establishing step comprising:

determining an initial motion direction by comparing the absolute value of an initial motion component in the first direction and the absolute value of an initial motion component in the second direction and taking the initial motion direction to be the component with the greater absolute vaiue; and

establishing a direction-specific leading-in area along the axis of the initial direction of motion.

18. (new) The method of Claim 15, said altering step further comprising:

altering a shape of a direction-specific leading-in area of the second direction in response to continuous motion input in the second direction after a switching step occurs.

19. (new) The method of Claim 15, said determining step comprising:

determining that input motion is translated as motion only in the direction covered by the currently established direction-specific leading-in area if the coordinates of the motion fall within the leading-in area defined for the direction covered by the currently established direction-specific leading-in area, or as motion only in the direction not covered by the leading-in area if the coordinates of the motion fall outside the leading-in area defined for the direction covered by the currently established direction-specific leading-in area.

20. (new) The method of Claim 15, the motion component in the first direction being in the x direction of a coordinate system and the motion component in the second direction being in the y direction of a coordinate system.

21. (new) The method of Claim 20, the direction-specific leading-in area for the x direction comprising an area along the x-axis bounded by the lines y=ax and y=-ax where ' a' is a number greater than 1 and the direction-specific leading-in area for the y direction comprising an area along the y-axis bounded by the lines y=x/a and y=x/(-a) where a is 'a' number greater than 1.

22. (new) The method of Claim 15, said switching step further comprising:

converting the direction-specific leading-in area of the first direction into a direction-specific leading-in area of the second direction when the absolute value of motion in the first direction decreases by a threshold amount and there is motion in the second direction.

23. (new) The method of Claim 15, said switching step further comprising:

converting the direction-specific leading-in area of the first direction into a direction-specific leading-in area of the second direction when the absolute value of motion in the second direction increases by a threshold amount and the absolute value of motion in the first direction does not increase.

24. (new) The method of Claim 15, the motion component in the first direction being in the y direction of a coordinate system and the motion component in the second direction being in the x direction of a coordinate system.

25. (new) The method of Claim 20, the direction-specific leading-in area for the x direction comprising an area along the x-axis bounded by the lines y=ax and y=-ax where ' a' is a number greater than 1 and the direction-specific leading-in area for the y direction comprising an area along the y-axis bounded by the lines y=x/a and y=x/(-a) where a is 'a' number greater than 1.

26. (new) The method of Claim 19, further comprising:

setting the value of 'a' to an initial value; and

increasing the value of 'a' while subsequent coordinates of input motion continue to fall within the currently established direction-specific leading-in area.

27. (new) The method of Claim 15 further comprising clearing prior memory of motion input from the system in response to user input.

28. (new) The method of Claim 26, said clearing further comprising:

setting the value of 'a' to an initial value and reverting to a state where a direction-specific leading-in area has not yet been established.

29. (new) The method of Claim 15, the input motion information further comprising two-dimensional motion information in a three-dimensional motion environment.

30. (new) The method of Claim 15, the input motion information further comprising angular velocity information created by moving a pointing device in a direction.

31. (new) A method for translating input motion information into movement of a display object comprising:

establishing a direction-specific leading-in area based on input motion information by determining an initial direction of motion by comparing the absolute value of an initial input motion component in the x direction and the absolute value of an initial input motion component in the y direction and taking the initial direction of motion to be the direction whose component has a greater absolute value and establishing a direction-specific leading-in area along the axis of the initial direction of motion;

determining, if the established direction-specific leading-in area is for the x direction, that input motion information having an x component and a y component is translated as motion only of the x component if the coordinates of the motion fall within the leading-in area defined for the x direction, and determining that input motion information having an x component and a y component is translated as motion exclusively of the y component if the coordinates of the motion fall outside the leading-in area defined for the x direction, where the direction specific leading-in area for the x direction comprises an area along the x-axis bounded by the lines y=ax and y=-ax where ' a' is a number greater than 1, and

determining, if the established direction-specific leading-in area is for the y direction, that input motion information having an x component and a y component is translated as motion only of the y component if the coordinates of the motion fall within the leading-in area defined for the y direction, and determining that input motion information having an x component and a y component is translated as motion exclusively of the x component if the coordinates of the motion fall outside the leading-in area defined for the y direction, where the direction-specific leading-in area for the y direction comprises an area along the y-axis bounded by the lines y=x/a and y=x/(-a) where a is 'a' number greater than 1;

switching the direction-specific leading-in area of the x direction for the direction-specific leading-in area of the y direction when the absolute value of detected motion in the x

direction decreases by a threshold amount and motion in the y direction is detected, or when the absolute value of detected motion in the y direction increases by a threshold amount and the absolute value of detected motion in the x direction does not increase by changing the boundaries of the leading in area from an area along the x-axis bounded by the lines y=ax and y=-ax to an area along the y-axis bounded by the lines y=x/a and y=x/(-a), and

switching the direction-specific leading-in area of the y direction for the direction-specific leading-in area of the x direction when the absolute value of detected motion in the y direction decreases by a threshold amount and motion in the x direction is detected, or when the absolute value of detected motion in the x direction increases by a threshold amount and the absolute value of detected motion in the y direction does not increase bychanging the boundaries of the leading-in area from an area along the y-axis bounded by the lines y=x/a and y=x/(-a) to an area along the x-axis bounded by the lines y=ax and y=-ax, and

setting the value of 'a' to an initial value each time a conversion between horizontal and vertical leading-in areas occurs;

altering a shape of the established direction-specific leading-in area in response to continuous motion input in a direction by increasing the value of 'a' while subsequent coordinates of motion inputs continue to fall within the currently established direction-specific leading-in area; and

clearing prior memory of detected motion from the system by setting the value of 'a' to an initial value and reverting to a state where a direction-specific leading-in area has not yet been established.